

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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KIM IL-SONG WELCOMES LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI AT AIRPORT

SK290904 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi the leader of the great September 1 revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, arrived in Pyongyang today by special plane for an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. President Kim Il-song greeted Colonel al-Qadhdhafi at the airport. A welcome function for Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi was held at the airport.

Working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed him at the airport and along streets. All papers here today publish editorials welcoming his visit.

NODONG SINMUN Hails Visit

SK290434 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 29 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 29 October editorial: "The Good-Will Envoy of the Libyan People"]

[Text] At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, DPRK president, His Excellency Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, will arrive today in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, to pay an official visit to our country. This visit will provide an important opportunity to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations cultivated between the two countries in the joint anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle and in strengthening unity and solidarity among the peoples of developing and nonaligned countries, who protect independence.

The Korean people warmly welcome the envoy of the Libyan people, who is coming from distant Africa with the feelings of friendship for our people. In his congratulatory message to Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: After winning victory in the 1 September revolution and upholding an anti-imperialist banner of independence under your leadership, the Libyan people have brought about a great change in the struggle to achieve the prosperity in their country and to build a new life. After achieving victory in the 1 September revolution in 1969 by overthrowing a pro-Western feudalistic monarchy and holding aloft the slogan of popular revolution under the correct leadership of Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan people have achieved great successes in the struggle to build a new life.

To protect the country's sovereignty, Libya has taken a positive measure to oppose the imperialists' meddling maneuvers to once again dominate it. By nationalizing monopolistic Western firms, by eliminating foreign military bases and by repealing subservient treaties and agreements, it has cleared away the imperialists' political, economic and military foundations. This reflects the Libyan people's firm will not to repeat their disgraceful history in which their sovereignty was miserably trampled underfoot by the imperialists.

The Libyan people are struggling to eliminate colonial partiality in the economic sector and to build a multilaterally developed national economy.

While externally assuming an anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. stand under the slogan of non-alignment and while protecting independence, Libya has developed its friendly and cooperative relations with newly emerging and socialist countries and has strived to achieve the common cause of the Arabs. Calling for a comprehensive and fair solution to the Middle East question, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its people are struggling against the U.S. imperialists' and Zionists' policy of aggression and war for this region and are extending positive support for and solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian people. The government of our republic and its people support Libya's resolute anti-U.S. and anti-Israel stand and warmly congratulate the Libyan people on attaining successes in building a new, independent life.

Today, the friendship between the peoples of two countries has daily developed in the joint struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and Zionism and to achieve self-reliance, independence, progress and peace.

As member nations of the Nonaligned Movement, the two countries are struggling to strengthen and develop this movement in order to eliminate the old international economic order and to establish a new international economic order.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its people appreciate the successes that our people have attained in thoroughly materializing the great chuche idea in all sectors of revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, and they support the just struggle of our people to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. The Korean people are happy to have the Libyan people as their close friend in the struggle to oppose imperialism and to achieve independence.

Our present era is one for independence. For the world's people to demand independence and for many countries in the world to traverse the road of independence is the basic trend of the present era, which no force can block. In an attempt to hinder this trend and to strengthen their domination, the imperialists, led by the U.S. imperialists, have strengthened their maneuvers for aggression and interference everywhere in the world, including Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

Because of the imperialists' reckless policy of aggression, a grave situation has developed everywhere in the world in which state and national sovereignty has been violated and the danger of a new world war has further increased. This situation demands that the world's peace-loving people, including the peoples of nonaligned and newly emerging countries, firmly unite and cope with the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war.

Developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Libyan peoples will contribute to strengthening anti-imperialist, independent forces and to protecting world peace and security. Just as they have in the past, our people, upholding the banner of independence, friendship and peace, will make a positive effort to develop their friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of newly emerging and non-aligned countries, including the Libyan people.

Our people sincerely hope that, during his stay in our country, the good-will envoy of the Libyan people will spend joyful and meaningful days and attain great successes.

FRENCH CP DELEGATION CONTINUES PYONGYANG VISIT

Kim Il-song-Marchais Talks

SK281600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- Talks between the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea and the Communist Party of France were held again in Pyongyang on October 28.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, was present at the talks. Also present there were Comrade Kim Chung-nin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Communist Party of France; Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPF; Comrade Raymond Jeanne, member of the Central Committee of the CPF; and Comrade Jean-Francois Gau, member of the Central Committee of the CPF and secretary to the secretary general.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Hosts Luncheon

SK281617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1556 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and his wife arranged a luncheon on October 28 for Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Communist Party of France, and his wife. The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Visits Marchais at Hotel

SK281623 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on October 28 called on and met again the delegation of the Communist Party of France headed by its Secretary General Comrade Georges Marchais at the guest house. Accompanying him were Comrade Kim Chung-nin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Present there were head of the delegation Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Communist Party of France, and its members -- Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPF, Raymond Jeanne, member of the Central Committee of the CPF, and Jean-Francois Gau, member of the Central Committee of the CPF and secretary to the secretary general.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a comradely and friendly conversation with the guests.

Tour of Pyongyang

SK282239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of France headed by Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the CPF, inspected such monumental edifices as the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and the Grand People's Study House on the afternoon of October 28. Accompanying the delegation were Comrade Kim Chung-nin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Hong Il-chon, vice-minister of general education and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Some members of the delegation appreciated a circus show on the evening of October 28. On October 27 some members of the delegation and suite inspected the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Changgwang health complex.

KANGWON PEOPLE FETE PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION

SK280547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 28 (KCNA) -- The Kangwon Provincial People's Committee gave a reception on the evening of October 27 in honour of the Chinese Government economic and trade delegation on a visit to our country.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and state councillor. Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, Kim Kyong-ho, vice-chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Peoples Committee, and other personages concerned were present on the occasion.

Vice-Chairman Kim Kyong-ho spoke first at the reception.

Noting that under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China the fraternal Chinese people, overcoming obstacles lying on the road of advance, have achieved the stability and unity of the whole country and entered the historic stage of realising socialist modernisation, he said: The people of Kangwon Province sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes achieved by the fraternal Chinese people and wholeheartedly wish them shining success in the struggle to build China into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist state by carrying out the tasks of socialist modernisation put forward at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland.

The recent Chinese visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic event in strengthening and developing the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese parties, governments and peoples on to a new higher stage, the speaker said, and declared: Our people are filled with the determination to consolidate and develop the great success achieved in the visit and glorify the Korea-China friendship for ever through generations to come.

Comrade Chen Muhua spoke next at the reception.

Through our current visit we witnessed at first hand the great successes achieved by the Korean people in socialist construction by displaying the revolutionary spirit of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance and hard struggle under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, their energetic and vivacious features everywhere we went from the capital city of Pyongyang to local areas, she said, and continued:

As your comrade-in-arms, we rejoice at your successes as at our own.

Noting that Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Hu Yaobang visited Korea in April this year and Comrade Kim Il-song paid a visit to China in September, she stressed that these visits, recorded in the annals of the China-Korea friendship, have brought the friendly relations between the two countries to a new height.

No matter what twists and turns there may be on the road of advance in the future, the Chinese people will march shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people towards the grand goal of socialism and communism, Comrade Chen Muhua stated.

The attendants drank a toast to the indestructible blood-cemented friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Trade Accord Signed

SK282245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- An agreement on exchange of major commodities for 1982-1986 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Pyongyang on October 28.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; and on the opposite side

were the members of the Chinese Government economic and trade delegation headed by Comrade Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and state councillor; and Zong Kewen, ambassador of the PRC to our country.

The agreement was signed by Comrade Kong Chin-tae and Comrade Chen Muhua.

DPRK-PRC SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL ACCORD SIGNED

SK282233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- A protocol of the 22nd meeting of the inter-governmental committee for scientific and technological cooperation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Pyongyang on October 28.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae; Vice-Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Kim Ung-ho, and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Yi Yong-un; and on the opposite side were the members of the Chinese scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Forestry of the PRC Dong Zhiyong and Chinese Ambassador to the DPRK Zong Kewen.

The protocol was signed by Vice-Chairman Kim Ung-ho and Vice-Minister Dong Zhiyong.

Kong Chin-tae Meets Delegation

SK290851 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on October 28 met and had a friendly conversation with the Chinese scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Dong Zhiyong, vice-minister of forestry of the People's Republic of China, on a visit to our country to attend the 22nd meeting of the Korea-China committee for scientific and technological cooperation.

Present there were Vice-Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Kim Ung-ho and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Yi Yong-un.

On hand was Chinese Ambassador to the DPRK Zong Kewen.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM HU YAOBANG

SK290517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, in reply to his message of greetings sent to them on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

The reply message dated October 26 reads:

We express wholehearted thanks to you for your message of greetings on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

We hope for further consolidation and development of the friendly and cooperative relations and deep and profound feelings of friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea.

BEIJING TV COVERS DENG, HU VISIT TO DPRK

For Beijing television coverage of the Pyongyang visit of CPC Chairman Hu Yaobang and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping 26-30 April, including their meetings with Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il and other Korean officials, see the Northeast Asia section of the 29 October China DAILY REPORT.

CHONG CHUN-KI SEES SOVIET CULTURAL PERFORMANCE

SK191624 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA) -- The Soviet State Krasnoyarsk dance company of Siberia gave a performance for guests of honor yesterday evening at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. Invited to see the performance were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Yi Song-hui, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art, and Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society. Present there was Soviet Ambassador to our country G.A. Kriulin.

Yesterday Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki met leading members and principal actors and actresses of the dance company.

SOVIET ENVOY HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON GOSR

SK290421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 29 (KCNA) -- G.A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador to our country, held a news conference at his embassy on October 28 on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was attended by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters, press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang. The ambassador spoke on the occasion.

VRPR DENOUNCES MINISTER'S REMARKS ON UN DAY

SK260203 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] In the so-called commemorative address at a ceremony marking the 37th anniversary of the United Nations held at the UN Cemetery in Pusan on 24 October, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok urged that the North and the South should simultaneously enter the United Nations.

That the Chon Tu-hwan ring has continued to persist in calling for the simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the United Nations only reveals its splittist stand and nature.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's continued persistence in calling for the simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the United Nations is aimed at fixing the existing division and trying to have its U.S. colony, the puppet government, recognized internationally.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop its silly, nation-selling schemes against the people and should immediately step down from power.

VRPR RAPS CHON'S REMARKS ON SOUTHWARD INVASION

SK290101 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] While inspecting an army field command in the central area on the afternoon of 26 October, Chon Tu-hwan incited a craze for war, clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion by the North. This shows that the war maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring are reaching a very dangerous stage.

Following the U.S. aggressive strategy, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, together with the U.S. forces in South Korea, is straining tension on the Korean Peninsula and further spurring preparations for war, building up the military capabilities of the South Korean Army and daily staging small- and large-scale war exercises. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is mocking public opinion at home and abroad, continuously babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion by the North.

To prevent war on the Korean Peninsula and realize the cause of the country's peaceful reunification, we should force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, frustrate the U.S. war maneuvers and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of the U.S. colonial puppets -- running amok in preparation for northward invasion.

VRPR SPURNS PROPOSAL TO RESUME DIALOGUE

SK290105 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for the Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Addressing a ceremony held on the morning of 27 October to commemorate the 77th anniversary of the founding of the Korea National Red Cross, Premier Kim Sang-hyop babbled about the resumption of dialogue. This is sophism to shirk responsibility for the rupture of the North-South Red Cross conference. The North-South Red Cross conference was ruptured by the rulers who laid artificial obstacles on the road of dialogue, committing maneuvers to use the conference for their impure political purpose.

This notwithstanding, while trying to make it appear as if the North had ruptured the North-South Red Cross conference, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is raving about the resumption of dialogue. These are absurd remarks like a thief turning on the owner.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must stop all maneuvers hampering dialogue for the reunification of the country and immediately step down from power.

LSWYK CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS THIRD PLENUM

SK251507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA) -- The Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth was held in Pyongyang on October 23 and 24.

It discussed tasks of the LSWY organisations for thoroughly implementing the party's policy of effecting a new revolutionary turn in the LSWY work.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWY Central Committee, delivered a report and many attendants took the floor.

The reporter and speakers pointed out that the glorious party centre put forward a revolutionary policy of consolidating the LSWY as the political reserves of the Workers Party of Korea and an organisation of ideological education for rearing the youth and children as dependable heirs to the revolutionary cause of *chuche* and wisely leads the struggle for its realisation.

The plenary meeting stressed that the LSWY organisations at all levels should bring about a great revolutionary turn in the LSWY work by energetically waging a struggle for implementing the policy advanced by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and thus carry out with credit their noble duty to the party and revolution.

A resolution was adopted there.

It discussed new draft rules of the Korean Children's Union and endorsed it.

REPORT MEETING MARKS KIM IL-SONG LSWYK SPEECH

SK250339 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] A central meeting was held on 23 October at the People's Palace of Culture on the first anniversary of the publication of "The Youth Should Be Dependable Heirs to the Chuche Revolutionary Cause," a historic speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK]. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Seen in the meeting hall were slogans reading: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" Also seen in the meeting hall were the slogans: "Let us become the royal guard and suicide corps endlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party!" and "Let us become the reliable youth vanguard of the KWP!"

Kim Si-hak, a department director of the KWP Central Committee, Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, and other personages concerned attended the meeting together with the LSWYK functionaries from all parts of the country.

The report meeting began with the singing of the song "General Kim Il-song."

Chairman Yi Yong-su made a report at the meeting. The reporter noted: While our workers are turning out to the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, unholding the party's militant appeal, and are effecting new miracles and renovations in socialist economic construction, our youths are significantly greeting the first anniversary of the publication of "The Youths Should Be Dependable Heirs to the Chuche Revolutionary Cause," a speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 7th LSWYK Congress.

In his speech, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed the proud path covered by the communist youth movement of our country over the past half century and gave a new explanation of the duty and tasks of the LSWYK organizations, including the problems of making the youth firmly arm themselves with the great chuche idea, of remaining boundlessly faithful to the leadership of the party, of brilliantly carrying forward and developing the glorious revolutionary traditions of our party and working in a militant way, while keeping a struggling and mobilized posture.

He pointed out: The historic speech of the great leader is a revolutionary document brightly illuminating the road ahead of the communist youth movement of our country that has ushered in a period of new turn and a chuche-type program of the youth movement to be firmly upheld by our youth at all times for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

As a result of vigorous efforts to carry out under the leadership of the glorious party center the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader in his speech, a great change has taken place in our youth movement and in the sociopolitical life of our country's youth.

Noting that the past year was a full, significant year that witnessed a new heyday in the Korean youth movement, the reporter said: The LSWYK organizations have been strengthened and developed into powerful political organizations and vivacious militant ranks firmly bringing up heirs to the cause of chuche and the youth have performed shining feats, as a vanguard and shock force in socialist construction, in carrying out the second seven-year plan ahead of schedule and in erecting monumental edifices of the KWP age and thereby have fully demonstrated the resourcefulness and valor of heroic Korea.

The wise leadership of the glorious party center is a genuine source of power that gives vibrant life and revolutionary vitality to the work of the LSWYK and enables the communist youth movement of Korea to adhere to revolutionary principles and to vigorously advance down the single road of victory.

All the successes and changes in our youth movement since the 7th LSWYK Congress clearly prove the greatness, truth and invincible vitality of the speech of the great leader at the congress.

Noting work assigned to the LSWYK organizations and youths, the reporter said: By advancing, firmly upholding the work of imbuing the ranks of the LSWYK with the *chuche* idea as their general task, the LSWYK organizations should solidly prepare the rising generation as the genuine heirs to the *chuche* revolutionary cause.

YOUNG ACTIVIST MEETING HELD IN PYONGYANG

SK261031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- A national meeting of young activists was held at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on October 25 for mobilizing all the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and young people to a drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80s," upholding the party's militant slogan.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Present there were Kim Si-hak, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; and personages concerned; functionaries of youth affairs departments of party committees at all levels; central, provincial, city and county LSWY committees and LSWY organisations at factories, enterprises; and the Korean People's Army; chairmen of Rural ri LSWY committees; leading workers of LSWY and Children's Union organisations at schools of various levels and young activists, more than 10,000 in all.

Chairman Yi Yong-su made a report and many young activists took the floor at the meeting.

The reporter and speakers stressed that like the young communists in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and heroes in the period of the fatherland liberation war, the LSWY members and young people should cherish a high degree of loyalty and give full play to their inexhaustible strength and creative talent in the drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80s" to become a standard-bearer and hero in this drive.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the LSWY members and young people throughout the country.

It calls upon all the LSWY members and young people to become a standard-bearer and a hero in the all-out charge for creating the "speed of the 80s" and add lustre to the history of the great revolutionary upsurge, upholding the wise leadership of the glorious party centre, and thus demonstrate once again to the world the invincible might of the Korean youth who are fighting, closely rallied around our party.

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK EC LIAISON OFFICE IN SEOUL

SK210148 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The government plans to seek the establishment of the Liaison Office of the European Community (EC) in Seoul next year. According to a report submitted to the National Assembly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday, the government also intends to hold regular consultations with EC to increase cooperative ties with the 10-member organization. It was learned that EC has its liaison offices in 60 foreign countries.

The report further said Gaston Thorn, chairman of the EC Commission, will be invited to Korea in 1983.

Korea, which has cultural agreements with 46 countries, plans to conclude the accord with 23 more countries, mostly in Asia, Middle East and Latin America, it said. The ministry will try to create a favorable international atmosphere for the Republic of Korea's early admission to the United Nations, the report said. It will seek to expand nonaligned support for the South Korean formula of unification at a summit meeting of nonaligned countries scheduled for March next year in New Delhi.

The report said the ministry will support the exchange of parliamentarians between Korea and ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) members in an effort to realize President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for a Pacific summit meeting.

OPPOSITION ON RECONCILIATION WITH FORMER POLITICIANS

SK280154 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Oct 82 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Excerpt] Speaking in the interpellation at the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee held on 26 October, Korea National Party Rep Kim Yu-pok noted that former politicians banned from engaging in any political activity are being treated as if they were violators of national security laws, and that they resent it. He continued: As they are men of dignity and intelligence who handled state affairs in the past, former ministers and parliamentarians should be treated with due respect. Otherwise, their resentment will only grow.

Rep Kim, a former army officer, said that he is now in the position to give advice to his juniors, army officers turned politicians, who are in charge of state affairs.

Pointing to the government's attitude toward former politicians who are banned from participating in any political activity, and issues concerning the campus situation and anti-state Christian organizations, Rep Kim demanded that Minister of Home Affairs No Tae-u, one of the prime movers of reforms, call on the president to take reconciliatory measures. Silence fell in the room as he was saying this.

Answering questions raised in regard to the government's special recruitment of Military Academy graduates, Minister No said: Since I am one of the Military Academy graduates, I am in no position to discuss such a subject. But I can assure you that those Military Academy graduates assigned to the Home Affairs Ministry have no problems in accommodating themselves in the government offices.

An Ung-mo, Director General of the National Police Headquarters, was scolded by the opposition party members for his evasive attitude toward questions on police torture. They told him to be more honest about it.

After hearing from Minister No, the opposition party members pointed to Mayor of Seoul city Kim Song-pae's perjury about the degree of the Seoul government's financial self-reliance and about a committee on population problems in the Home Affairs Ministry which is non-existent. They said they were looking forward to an opportunity of confronting him.

NEED, PLANS TO UPGRADE NATION'S TECHNOLOGY NOTED

Chon Comments

SK210156 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Oct p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that it was most urgent to acquire, above all things, the world's ultramodern technology in all fields to maintain national growth, pointing out that relations among countries today are characterized by links with resources and technical know-how.

"To keep horizontal ties with industrially advanced countries in the sector of technology, the development of new technology is required through the fostering of highly skilled manpower," he emphasized. At the same time, he said that exchanges of information among the government, enterprises, and the related research agencies and positive use of newly developed local items should follow to realize this purpose.

The chief executive stressed the need for the growth of technology during the third technology promotion conference, which he presided over at the capitol.

He called for the adoption of methods designed to leap forward instead of gradual growth, which requires time, to win in the sharpest-ever international competition in the 1980's. to attain this end, big industrial firms and small and medium enterprises must maintain a cooperative system on a complementary basis with the former transmitting the newest technology and information available to the

President Chon said that more efforts should be made than before to seek cooperation in technology with developed states because now is the time for all countries to engage in the keenest contest on the one hand and to cooperate with each other in the field of technology on the other.

He said that investment in the related enterprises for the cause of cooperation with advanced foreign states and efforts for joint development of technology were needed.

Science Minister's Remarks

SK200642 Seoul YONHAP in English 0321 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 20 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Science-Technology Ministry has worked out a detailed plan to upgrade the nation's technology up to the international level, Minister Yi Chong-o reported Wednesday.

In the government's technology promotion conference chaired by President Chon Tu-hwan, Yi said the 11-point plan called for an "aggressive drive" to reach the standards of high technology countries and the introduction of foreign technology on a "new dimension."

Yi said his ministry will encourage the private sector to establish small and medium-sized technology-intensive corporations in advanced countries, and promote joint research and development projects by local institutions and their foreign counterparts. The ministry is to also actively support recruitment of more than 5,000 South Korean scientists living in foreign countries.

Meanwhile, Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho bared a plan to upgrade science and technology education at a cost of 432.4 billion won (some 580 million U.S. dollars) for the next four years. The Education Ministry plan provides for establishing a science high school in each province and expanding high school laboratory facilities.

CSSR MINISTER MEETS PRIME MINISTER, OTHERS

BK271439 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1300 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Visting Czechoslovak General Engineering Minister Pavol Bahyl visited the prime minister's office at 1500 today and called on SRUB Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. Also present at the meeting were Minister for Industry II U Maung Cho and Director General of the Prime Minister's Office U Hla Tint.

At 1400, the visiting minister paid a courtesy call on U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance, at his office. Also present at the meeting were Minister for Industry II U Maung Cho and Deputy Ministers for Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein and U Aye Ko. Earlier this morning, the minister visited the martyrs mausoleum to lay a wreath there, the Shwedagon pagoda and the Heavy Industries Corporation Factory No 1 on Kaba-aye Road.

Further on Talks

BK281404 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The CSSR delegation led by General Engineering Minister Pavol Bahyl, in the company of CSSR Ambassador to Burma Josef Bozek, visited the Ministry of Industry II to hold talks with the Burmese side headed by Minister U Maung Cho. Present at the meeting together with the minister were Deputy Ministers of Industry II Dr Mehn Thet San and U Kyaw Za, Managing Director of the Electrical Power Corporation Lt Col Khin Maung Thein, Managing Director of the Heavy Industries Corporation Lt Col Than Shwe and responsible officials.

The CSSR delegation headed by Minister Pavol Bahyl left Rangoon airport by air this evening. They were seen off at the airport by Minister for Industry II U Maung Cho, Deputy Ministers Dr Mehn Thet San and U Kyaw Za, Deputy Minister for Industry I U Maung Ohn, CSSR Ambassador Josef Bozek and staff members of the CSSR Embassy, managing directors of the Electrical Power Corporation and Heavy Industries Corporation, and responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry.

DEFENSE MINISTER TOURS SHAN STATE AREAS

BK271444 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Gen Thura Kyaw Htin, who is also chief of the General Staff, in the company of Air Vice Chief of Staff Maj Gen Ko Gyi, Maj Gen Hla U of the Defense Ministry, Quartermaster General Maj Gen Aung Khin, Chief of Military Appointments Brig Gen Soe Myint, Director of the Defense Services Intelligence Col Kan Nyunt, Director of Artillery and Armor Col Thet Way, Director of Signals Lt Col Tin Tun and officers of the Defense Ministry toured areas of the jurisdiction of the eastern and northeastern military commands 25-27 October.

At 0730 on 25 October, Gen Thura Kyaw Htin and his party left for Heho by military aircraft. At Heho, Commander of the Eastern Military Command Brig Gen Aye San, Secretary of the Shan State regional party committee U Ngwe Saing, Shan State People's Council Chairman U Tun Yin Law, Shan State Judges Committee Chairman U Kyaw Aye and military officials welcomed the defense minister. Later, the minister and party proceeded to Taunggyi. At the conference hall of the Eastern Military Command, the chief of staff was briefed on military operations and the regional situation by Commander Brig Gen Aye San. The chief of General Staff gave necessary instructions.

At 1130 on the same day, the chief of General Staff and his party proceeded to Mong Hsu by helicopter. In Mong Hsu, Commander of the 77th Light Infantry Division Headquarters Col Sein Aung and military officers welcomed the party.

Col Sein Aung reported to the chief of staff on military operations and the regional situation. Necessary instructions were given by the chief of staff.

At 0700 on 26 October, the chief of staff held a meeting at the Shan State People's Council conference hall with officials of the regional party committee, State People's Council and regional organs of power. Later, the chief of staff and his party proceeded to Lashio by a military aircraft.

In Lashio, Commander of the Northeast Military Command Brig Gen Chit Swe, Commander of the Northwest Military Command Brig Gen Than Nyunt, member of the Shan State regional party committee and party branch leader U Mya Lwin and military officers welcomed the chief of staff. At 1330 on the same day, Commander Brig Gen Chit Swe reported on the regional situation and military operations. Necessary instructions were given by the chief of staff. At 0730 on 27 October, the chief of staff inspected the No 1 field hospital in Lashio and the multipurpose livestock breeding and agriculture station of the Northeast Military Command. At 1230 on the same day, the chief of staff and his party left Lashio and arrived in Rangoon at 1430.

VOPB CRITICIZES BURMA'S NEW CITIZENSHIP LAW

BK251314 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Unattributed article: "The Citizenship Law Is Aimed at Oppressing and Persecuting People of All Nationalities Residing in Border Areas"]

[Text] The top boss of the military clique, who once said he was going to cut down on speeches and that he intended to speak only when it was unavoidable, is now making speeches -- perhaps unavoidably -- once every 2 or 3 months. He has once again come out to introduce the so-called citizenship law, which is in fact a narrowminded, bourgeois and racist manifesto of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP]. He, who claimed that he is now in the old-age phase of life, said he had no desire to hurt anybody with his speech. Because of that introduction phrase, those who were listening to his speech thought he was about to deliver a fiery and bold speech. However, it consisted of words of racism, hatred and narrowmindedness which flowed straight from his heart.

There have been two types of foreigners entering Burma: people who entered the country when there was no systematic form of administrative power during the feudal era and people who have naturally crossed borders frequently because they reside in densely forested and hilly border areas. There will always be people who live in areas straddling the border. Another type coming into the country were the ones who were intentionally brought in by imperialists for their own interests. Imperialists used them while they were ruling over a country or were about to provoke a country.

Despite this, U Ne Win made no attempt whatsoever in his speech to differentiate among people who reside in areas straddling the border -- such as the Shans, Kachins, Wa, Lahu, Lushe and so forth -- with the Chittiya Indian landlords brought into the country by British imperialists, the British public servants and the spies and "white" troops who came along with the Kuomintang. He lumped all these people together under the category of "those who came into the country for various reasons."

Of these people, he put all the blame only on the Indians and the Chinese who had arrived during that period. He did not mention a word or even give a hint about the real culprits -- the British and U.S. imperialists and the Kuomintang bandit troops. Even in such a clear-cut case, he dared not raise any charges against the imperialists who are his supporters.

He merely criticized with vengeance aliens who, because of economic difficulties in their native land, had come to a naturally hospitable country like Burma. When in introducing his speech he said he did not want to hurt anybody, he meant to apologize to his old masters and bosses.

The BSPP chieftain acted very innocently by pretending that he knew nothing about or had anything to do with the Union Citizenship Act of 1948, and the Union Citizenship Election Act of 1948. The fact is, all the people who were in power then not only had roles in the enactment of those acts but were also implementers of those acts. How can we believe him when he said he was not responsible in any way for such an important undertaking of the state when he served as the chief of staff, the defense minister, the deputy prime minister, the prime minister of the caretaker government and the State Council chairman at one time or other? Historical facts cannot be distorted just because one is in power and has the right to deliver speeches. It is not true that all the successive reactionary governments made use of the 1948 acts to recruit foreigners and mercenaries as scapegoats in their reactionary civil war?

On another point, when speaking about why foreigners should not be used in organizations which can decide the fate of the country, U Ne Win libelously charged that foreigners have the habit of doing detrimental things for the sake of money. Nowhere can one find such blatant racism.

Today in Burma, under instructions from the military clique, the mercenary army is also carrying out misdeeds for money. It massacres workers, peasants and students, plunders and burns villages and rapes women. Isn't this so? Throughout the history of the BSPP, because they could not agree on the share of the loot, many top leaders have been discharged, arrested and face legal action on charges of corruption. Moreover, the military clique had also conferred honorific titles on the top British and Japanese officials who played active roles in enslaving Burma while on the payroll of imperialists. There are many other similar examples of narrowminded bourgeois racism in the speech of the top boss of the military clique. Even the terms he used reflect racism.

The BSPP's so-called citizenship law conveys the same meaning as the earlier draft citizenship law; that is, it mainly intends to divide and continue threatening the people of all nationalities in Burma. They do not intend to solve the problems concerning foreigners and citizens but only mean to interpret the law to suit their interests. Later, they will use the law to threaten and arrest people of all nationalities in the border areas where armed struggles are being waged intensely.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO NEW ZEALAND -- The SRUB president has appointed Dr U Aung Than, present envoy to Australia, concurrently as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to New Zealand. [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 8 Oct 82 p 1 BK]

DELEGATIONS TO PRC, DPRK -- The Burmese broadcasting and television delegation headed by Director General of the Information and Broadcasting Department U Tin Aung Tun, which toured the PRC and the DPRK for about 3 weeks at the invitation of the governments of the two countries, flew back to Rangoon on 17 October. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Oct 82 BK] A Burmese Red Cross delegation headed Red Cross Society Chairman U Kyi left Rangoon by air on 13 October for the PRC at the invitation of the PRC Red Cross Society. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Oct 82 BK]

UK ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS -- New British Ambassador Nicholas Maxted Fenn presented his credentials to SRUB President U San Yu at the president's office in Windemere on 26 October. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Oct 82 BK]

KPRP CIRCULAR HAILS USSR'S OCTOBER REVOLUTION

BK290753 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Oct 82

[KPRP Secretariat circular signed by Heng Samrin, dated 20 October]

[Text] This year the people of the USSR and other socialist countries and progressive mankind are joyfully welcoming the anniversary of two important historic days -- the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution on 7 November 1971 and the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR on 30 December 1922.

The party Secretariat has decided to organize grand celebrations for these historic days to broadly publicize among the people and the army all points concerning the Soviet Union and the great significance of the October Revolution, expressing our people's gratitude toward the October Revolution and the Soviet Union's vigorous support for the Kampuchean revolution. This stimulates the entire people and army to heighten the spirit of genuine patriotism and sense of proletarian solidarity, to successfully fulfill the immediate tasks of national defense and construction and to consolidate solidarity with the Soviet Union, Vietnam and all fraternal socialist countries in contribution to the world cause.

I. In order to carry out the above requirements, the essence of the propaganda campaign on these anniversaries must be focused on the following points:

1. To clearly display the international great historic significance of the October Revolution and the founding of the USSR, the revolutions in our country and the fraternal countries in the Indochinese Peninsula, the socialist network and the revolutionary movements in the world.
2. To display the great achievements scored by the Soviet Union in the past 60 years, the splendid development of the ethnic minorities in the Soviet Union, thanks to the correct ethnic policy of Lenin, the party and government of the Soviet Union; to introduce the valuable experiences, combat models and sacrifices of the Soviet people in building and turning the Soviet Union into a stable socialist country in which all nationalities achieve progress simultaneously in all fields, thus serving as a brilliant model in launching a revolution in line with Marxism-Leninism; and to acclaim the spirit of proletarian internationalism and the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is a firm bulwark for the defense of peace and a prop for the revolutionary struggle of all nationalities in the world.
3. To heighten the spirit of genuine patriotism and international solidarity, first of all with the Vietnamese comrades, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; and strengthen the alliance of the three Indochinese countries which is the correct line of our party and state and the significant, decisive factor in all victories of the Kampuchean revolution.

The Kampuchean people and army are sincerely grateful to the Soviet Union and pledge to follow the revolutionary model of the Soviet people, increase unity and accelerate all efforts to increase production, build the revolutionary forces and, particularly in this immediate period, successfully carry out the campaign to heighten revolutionary spirit, crush the implanted enemy elements and scored new victories in the defense and construction of the fatherland, thus contributing to the world cause.

While launching this campaign, efforts to oppose the past and present slanderous propaganda of the enemy must be carried out simultaneously with the propaganda on the Soviet Union and the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity.

II. Plan for Organizing the Celebrations:

1. On these two anniversaries -- 7 November and 30 December -- the party, state, front, Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Association and mass organizations must send greetings messages to the Soviet party, state and related ministries and send delegations to visit and greet the Soviet Embassy staff in Kampuchea. The Foreign Ministry and the party's Foreign Relations Commission are to be responsible for the organization and implementation of these tasks. The Cabinet of the Council of Ministers and the sectors and units where the Soviet experts are working must organize get-togethers in order to extend best wishes to the Soviet friends. Meanwhile, they must advise and encourage the cadres and personnel in their sectors and units to learn from the experts in order to enhance their ability to fulfill all tasks.
2. The KUFNCD National Council and Phnom Penh Municipality must jointly organize grand meetings on each of these anniversaries -- 7 November and 30 December. Kompong Som Municipality, provinces, the rubber plantation region, rubber production directorates and all units which bear the name Kampuchean-Soviet friendship must organize meetings according to their local circumstances and conditions.
3. All ministries, units and localities must organize broad, mass activities such as get-togethers, newspaper readings, film shows and so forth which concern the Soviet Union. The Central Propaganda and Education Commission must provide documents to the sectors and localities to be used during meetings and get-togethers. The Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Association must organize meetings for representatives of all ministries, departments and mass organizations and invite Soviet comrades to give lectures or our comrade representatives who have visited the Soviet Union to speak about what they saw in the Soviet Union, such as the good life in the Soviet Union, the Soviet people's revolutionary spirit and the Soviet people's lofty spirit of internationalism toward our Kampuchean people. The mass organizations -- women's associations, youth organization and trade unions -- must stimulate their members to join in the activities marking these anniversaries and launch a propaganda campaign about these anniversaries among the people from all walks of life, particularly the workers. The Central Propaganda and Education Commission has the duty to assist Phnom Penh and Kompong Som Municipalities, the Industry Ministry, transport sector, the rubber production directorate and the ministries which own factories in making plans to propagandize work in accordance with the above-mentioned points.
4. The Ministry of Information and Culture, in cooperation with Phnom Penh Municipality, must organize Soviet film shows and photo exhibitions displaying the great achievements made by the USSR in the past 60 years.
5. Phnom Penh Municipality must organize well the labor day of international solidarity.
6. The news agency, newspapers and radio must prepare announcements and publicize articles in accordance with the above-mentioned points and activities which take place during the anniversaries.

III. Slogans:

Long live the Great October Revolution!
Warm welcome to the great achievements of the heroic Soviet people!
Long live the Soviet Union, the bulwark for the defense of world peace and revolution!
Long live immortal Marxism-Leninism!
Long live the PRK!
Long live the KPRP!
Long live the ever-lasting solidarity between the Kampuchean people and the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and the other fraternal socialist countries!

KPRAF EARLY OCTOBER BATTLE RESULTS REPORTED

BK220942 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 21 Oct 82

["Weekly roundup of KPRAF Activities"]

[Excerpt] According to latest reports, during the second week of October 1982 Pol Pot soldiers and Son Sann Sereika elements across the Thai-Kampuchean border continued to

set up small groups of their remnant forces and send them to commit crimes against the peaceful existence of our people. The activities undertaken in a senseless manner by the reactionary forces were instigated by the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists -- their masters -- and particularly supported by the Thai rulers who let them use their territory as sanctuaries. The Thai used all types of aircraft, armed boats and cannons in this endeavor.

During the second week of the month, the Thai authorities sent L-19's and F-5's to conduct four reconnaissance flights deep into our territory over the area from Ampil in Siem Reap Province to the Preah Vihear temples. At sea, they sent armed boats to make nearly 300 fishing or reconnaissance intrusions into our territorial waters. On the ground, the Thai continued to engage in provocations, using 120-mm and 100-mm artillery pieces on 31 occasions against Hill 343 in Koh Kong Province, a point west of Smat Deng in Pursat Province, the Ta Sanh, Samlot and Pailin areas in Battambang Province, the Ampil area in Siem Reap Province and Trapeang Kul in Preah Vihear Province.

However, despite Thai support, all their infiltration attempts were smashed by our heroic armed forces and people, causing them to fall into a most shameful position of defeat. On 12 October, around Hill 343 in Koh Kong Province, enemy commandos who sneaked into the area were discovered by our highly vigilant forces. A unit dispatched to track them down killed four enemy soldiers on the spot and seized four AK's. A lone survivor fled back to Thai territory in total panic.

On the following day, at a point 17 km north of Smat Deng, Pursat Province, a small group of enemy soldiers attempted to reconnoiter the area. It was intercepted by our border defense forces which killed two of them on the spot before they could commit any crime. We seized 2 AK's, 6 mines, 15 kg of TNT powder and 9 B-41 rockets.

On 8 October a group of bandits collecting information near a position defending the borderline west of Smat Deng, Pursat Province, was surprised by our vigilant forces. We killed five bandits on the spot and seized three AK's. A day later, in Varin District, Siem Reap Province, a group of enemy soldiers attempting to sabotage the people's peaceful existence in the area was intercepted and smashed by our army and militia forces. Following a brief clash, five enemy soldiers were killed and two AK's, three KP-2 mines and some documents were seized.

Also during the same week, deep in the interior of our country, Pol Pot bandits operating in small groups continued to sneak into villages and communes to steal the people's food and destroy communications lines while implementing their psychological warfare by setting up spy rings among the people to slander the revolution, distort the situation and frighten and hoodwink the people living in remote areas. However, their diabolical tricks could not escape the alert eyes of our local people, army and militia. All their sabotage attempts were discovered and dealt with accordingly and in time.

In Mounge Russei District, Battambang Province, two enemy elements attempting to plant mines to blow up a section of national Route 5 were surprised by our alert militiamen. The two were surrounded and killed. We seized two AK's and two KP-2 mines. On 10 October, at a point east of Chhuk District, Kampot Province, some Pol Pot soldiers attempting to make contact with their informers to export food from the local people were surrounded and attacked by the regional forces and militia. Ten of them were killed and 3 AK's and 200 kg of rice were seized. The rice was returned to the people. On 8 October, in Memot District, Kompong Cham Province, militiamen at Choam Kravien surrounded point X-2/Y-43, killing five Pol Pot soldiers preparing to rob the people, including a man named (Chau Rieng), deputy commander of Pol Pot's fragmented brigade 920, and (Chhun Ni), deputy commander of a regiment. We seized nine assorted weapons, including a K-54 pistol, a B-40, three AK's and an M-79, a radio receiver, a compass and a map. In the same district, our armed forces also captured a Sereika leader named (Nhoek Son), who is commander of the ghostly brigade 76 of the "green-tusked white elephant" faction. We seized an AK, a blood measuring device and some medicines.

PREM, PRASONG RECEIVE U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL

BK281503 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The prime minister expressed his gratitude to the United States for its efforts in providing aid for refugees and said it is necessary that the United States continue taking refugees for resettlement in order to set an example for other countries and help relieve Thailand's refugee burden. Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon said this to U.S. Attorney General William French Smith and his party when they paid a courtesy call on him at Government House this morning.

The prime minister told his guests that the Thai Government has a strong desire to eliminate all kinds of narcotics from the country by making full use of all the resources available to tackle this problem.

The U.S. attorney general, on behalf of the U.S. Government, thanked the Thai Government for the assistance given to refugees and its cooperation in narcotics suppression. Although the two countries might have their own ways of solving problems, he said, long-standing good relations between the two countries enable them to understand each other well. The United States will try all ways and do its utmost to solve the refugee problem and thanks the Thai Government for its attempt to suppress all kinds of narcotics because narcotics are the prime cause of crime in the United States. The Reagan administration has attached particular significance to narcotics suppression and will continue to cooperate with Thailand.

The U.S. attorney general and his party called on Secretary General of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri at Government House in the afternoon and exchanged views with him on the refugee and narcotics problems in Thailand. Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri asked the U.S. Government to accelerate the admission of refugees from Thailand for resettlement in the United States in greater numbers and at a faster rate. He said that over 175,000 refugees in various holding centers are awaiting departure to third countries. In particular, the processing at Ban Phraya Kamphut and Phanat Nikhom transit centers in Chanthaburi and Chon Buri Provinces is very slow. He also asked the United States to give more support to the voluntary repatriation program for the illegal Kampuchean immigrants which is being implemented by the UNHCR office in order to enable these people to return to their homeland safely.

The U.S. attorney general told Squadron Leader Prasong that the United States sympathizes with and understands the heavy burden and problems of Thailand and will accept more refugees from Thailand next year when it has a quota for 64,000 refugees from this region. He said more U.S. officials will be sent to Thailand to speed up the work.

NATION VIEWS SHAKEUP IN LAO ADMINISTRATION

BK280621 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Oct 82 p 4

["Indochina Watch" column by Somphong Kittinaradon: 'Structural Changes' Seen in Vientiane Reshuffle"]

[Text] Lao Deputy Prime Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan, who has been rumoured to be at odds with Premier Kaysone Phomviharn, has been stripped of his finance portfolio in the latest cabinet reshuffle. But most observers here have detected no signs of a power struggle in the shake-up.

The reshuffle, believed to be still incomplete, saw at least two deputy premiers deprived of their cabinet portfolios. Apart from Nouhak, Phoumi Vongvichit has lost his education portfolio to his deputy, Bountiam Phitsamai, according to reliable information made available to the NATION.

Nouhak lost his finance office to Gnao Phonvantha, a new face whose profile remains relatively new to Laos-watchers here.

Interior Minister Sisavat Keobounphan and Defence Minister Khamtai Siphandon (who is also a deputy premier) have retained their posts, according to an order which was rubber-stamped by the Supreme People's Council headed by Prince Souphanouvong on September 20.

The order was tabled by the Politburo of the Lao communist party to the Supreme People's Council on August 5. The order went into force on September 22. The changes, according to the order, have not affected the Foreign Ministry headed by Deputy Premier Phoun Sipaseut. But an informed source told THE NATION yesterday that the number of deputy foreign ministers had been increased from two to either three or four.

Before the reshuffle, a process which started right after the third congress of the Lao communist party in last April, Khamphai Boupha and Khoun Chandeng were deputy foreign ministers. Khamphai was recently still referred to as deputy foreign minister and acting foreign minister. The reference of the senior diplomat as acting foreign minister has touched off speculations that he might succeed Phoun.

However, a Laotian source said that Khamphai was named acting foreign minister when Phoun took his annual leave to "take care of his health". The deputy premier visited resort spots both in Laos and overseas, including the Soviet Union, during the leave, according to the source.

The reshuffle came about along with major structural changes at the Laotian executive branch. Some ministries were divided up while others were re-organized and even newly set up in one of the most sweeping structural changes ever. The structural changes are believed to have been designed to re-group similar areas of administration into a ministry, and to attach more importance to some fields of work, most of which is related to economic affairs. In short, efficiency improvement has emerged conspicuous as the main goal of the changes. And by logical extension, the relevant cabinet reshuffle should have nothing to do with a power struggle, given that the structural changes have been designed to make way for the reshuffle.

The Industry Ministry was also reorganized to take charge of new areas of work and re-named the Ministry of Industry, Handicraft and Forestry. The handicraft affairs were thus upgraded in the structural change.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation was at the same time re-organized and re-named the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives -- an indication that the cooperatives promotion would receive more attention than ever.

A brand-new ministry set up in the structural change is the Ministry of Material and Technique Supply, according to reliable information made available to THE NATION.

A striking change in the shake-up was the appointment of Vanthong Sengmuang, a former Laotian ambassador to Thailand and a recognized commerce expert, to the top post of the newly-formed Commerce Ministry. Maisouk Saisompheng continues to retain his position as minister of industry, handicraft and forestry.

The Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs was also broken up to take the name of the Ministry of Education. The change could be taken as an indication that the education affairs alone are already too burdensome for an education minister or a downgrade of the sports and religious affairs.

Interestingly enough, former Minister in Charge of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs Phoumi Vongvichit has repeatedly emphasized on various occasions the importance of education to the development of the country and the hardships the country is facing in training adequate teaching staffs. Along with the renaming of the Education Ministry, the Cultural Ministry was set up possibly to take charge of the sports and religious affairs from the Education Ministry.

The Justice and Public Health Ministries seem to have undergone no dramatic structural changes. However, former Minister in Charge of Public Health Souk Vongsak was replaced by his deputy, Khamliang Phonsena, while Kou Souvannamethi managed to retain his post as justice minister.

The Ministry of Interior, War Veterans and Social Welfare was also trimmed when the war veterans and social welfare affairs were taken away to form a ministerial level committee, called the Committee of Social Welfare and National War Veterans. The new committee is headed by Meun Somvichit, a former governor of the Vientiane metropolis.

The Ministry of Information, Propaganda, Culture and Tourism was dissolved and replaced by a committee, named the Committee of Information, Newspapers, Radio and Television Broadcast, chaired by Thongsing Khamvong, a former senior official in the defunct ministry.

The National Planning Committee, renamed the State Planning Committee, is still chaired by Sali Vonghkamsao, a powerful member of the Lao communist party. Sali is concurrently the secretary general [as published] of the party headquarters.

The National Bank was also re-named the State Bank and chaired by Boutsabong Souvannavong. The former National Bank Committee chairman is Sot Phetlasi.

Nhiavu Lobaliayao remains chairman of the Nationalists Committee.

All in all, the ministries of the Lao executive branch were increased from 12 to 14 in number while the number of the ministerial level committees decreased from seven to five. Another interesting aspect of the structural changes is the appointment of a number of ministers without portfolio possibly to take charge of affairs that could not be grouped into ministries.

They are: Ma Khaikhamphithoun, ex-chairman of the National Planning Committee, who was named minister in charge of special affairs; Kamsouk Saingaseng, former minister in charge of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, who was named minister in charge of tobacco plantation promotion; Thongchan Uoplavan, ex-chairman of the defunct Price Committee, who was named minister in charge of price problems; Sot Phetlasi, ex-chairman of the dissolved Foreign Economic Cooperation Committee, who was named minister in charge of the national map and the border demarcation departments.

An informed source said the size of the cabinet, renamed the Council of Ministers, would swell following the completion of the reshuffle, which is in a way the re-juvenation of the executive branch. He said formerly a ministry would comprise two deputy ministers at the most, but after the reshuffle, the number of deputy ministers in a certain ministry could be four or five.

He said the reorganization within most of the ministries had already been completed and the new deputy ministers would be given clearer responsibilities than ever. "This is one of the purposes of the structural changes and the cabinet reshuffle. We aim to reduce overlapping among ministries and among deputy ministers under a same ministry," he said.

A Laos-watcher said the deputy premiers were expected to be given wider scope of supervision over the ministries. "The loss of cabinet portfolios by some deputy premiers was aimed at improving the administration rather than having to do with a power struggle," he said.

In fact, most observers here said there have been so far no reliable reports to substantiate rumours about the alleged rifts between Nouhak and Kaysone. An informed Thai source told THE NATION that Nouhak and Kaysone were believed to belong to a same faction, dubbed the "international wing" after the faction members' close ties with the Vietnamese and the Russians.

He said the Thai believe that another major faction in the Laotian leadership comprises more nationalist elements, including head of state Prince Souphanouvong, Phoumi Vongvichit and Kham-guan Boupha.

"We dub the faction the nationalist wing, as they had formerly few connections with the Vietnamese," said the source, who added that up to about 60 percent of the Laotian officials had served in the ousted non-communist regimes.

It is not known how much of the structural and cabinet shake-up has been influenced by the Russian advisers, totaling about 2,000, in Laos, but an informed source said the changes might have been partly designed to adjust the state mechanism to the flow of aid from the Soviet Union.

"Moscow last year concluded a long-term economic aid agreement with Vientiane and the Russians are very relentless in setting conditions about the use of their aids. Each fund provided by the Soviet Union will be clearly earmarked for a specific project," the source added.

Footnote: From now on, a Lao prime minister will be officially called chairman of Council of Ministers and the deputy premiers called deputy chairmen. Ministers attached to the PM's [Prime Minister's] Office have also been re-named ministers heading the Office of Council of Ministers.

'LARGE-SCALE' ACTION AGAINST SUA FORCES LAUNCHED

BK250219 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[By Subin Khuankaeo]

[Excerpts] The government yesterday launched a large-scale operation involving war-planes and hundreds of troops against suspected Shan United Army [SUA] positions following intelligence reports that opium warlord Khun Sa had moved his troops up to three kilometres into Thai territory.

About 1,500 Border Patrol Policemen [BPP] and army-trained Rangers stood by for action yesterday as air force Dakotas and helicopter gunships carried out heavy strafing and bombing runs against newly-built SUA strongholds at the junction of Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai Provinces bordering Burma.

There were no immediate reports on SUA casualties following the air strikes, which began early yesterday morning and lasted until 4 p.m. The aerial bombardments were aimed at facilitating the advance of ground troops on the move since last Wednesday and positioned along the Chiang Mai-Chiang Rai border area.

Two BPP forward bases have been set up in Mae Ai District of Chiang Mai and Mae Chan District of Chiang Rai and a Rangers' base at Ban Muang Ngam to command the operation code-named "Den Dara" (Great Star), field military sources said. The air force has set up a joint air support centre at its Wing 41 to assist the operation.

The sources said the Third Army Region was in charge of mapping out strategy against the SUA, which took a heavy battering from government troops at Ban Thoet Thai (Hin Taek) last year and was forced to flee to its stronghold at Doi Lang, a hilltop marking the border between Burma and the districts of Mae Ai and Mae Chan.

At least six companies of BPP men from the Fifth Zone were deployed along the Thai-Burmese border in Mae Ai and Mae Chan. Six more companies of Rangers from Pakthongchai camp in Nakhon Ratchasima have also been reinforced along the border area at Doi Lang, Doi Laem, Doi Sanchu in Mae Ai District and at Doi Samsao at Mae Chan District, to assist the BPP men.

The operation was directed at the SUA's stronghold at Doi Lang after aerial reconnaissance photographs showed that Khun Sa had constructed more than 200 buildings with strong bunkers and underground tunnels there. The sources said Khun Sa had ignored the Thai Government's order banning entry into Thai territory and had set up camps to try to build influence lost in the government suppression campaign at Ban Thoet Thai. All passes and roads leading deeper into the Thai side have been blocked off by the BPP and Ranger forces, while Mae Ai and Fang District authorities have been placed on alert to prevent possible revenge attacks against government forces.

A military intelligence source disclosed that Khun Sa has moved about 300 men to A Ban Na Sa-Uan about three kilometres south of the stronghold at Doi Lang. Another 600 SUA men have also been sent to another spot at Doi Sanchu in preparation for the government attack, the source said. An unknown number of Burmese soldiers are also moving from their base at Muang Tuan to the Thai border at Doi Sanchu, where they clashed with the SUA early this month, the source said.

On Friday, a BPP unit arrested three hilltribesmen at Ban Laofa in Mae Chan District and seized 96 kilogrammes of opium along with an AK-47 rifle while on an assignment to search for SUA remnants there, a police source said. On the same morning 10 SUA men intruded into a Thai village at Ban Chawi in Mae Ai District and shot at villagers. No one was killed or wounded during the incident, the source said. Only sporadic fighting was reported between the Thai Government force and the SUA guerrillas at several spots along the border line yesterday.

Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlangek is expected to travel to inspect the operation at Doi Lang today.

Further Report

BK260209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Three Shan United Army (SUA) camps were captured by army-trained Rangers and a heroin refinery and a chemical warehouse were destroyed during day-long bombing raids Sunday. Military sources said army-trained Rangers were in total control of the three camps since Sunday after a brief clash with Shan rebels under the leadership of opium warlord Khun Sa. Two Rangers were slightly wounded in the clash. Both were later flown out of the battle zone near the Thai-Burmese border to Suan Dok Hospital in Chaing Mai Province, the sources said.

The seized camps were situated on Doi Samsao Mountain in Mae Chan District of Chiang Rai Province, about 10 kilometers east of Ban Thoet Thai (Hin Taek) -- the major SUA stronghold crushed by government forces in January this year. Soi Samsao was one of the major targets of attack by the combined forces of Rangers and Border Patrol Policemen [BPP] sent to dislodge the Shan rebels from the Thai-Burmese border area on Sunday.

The Rangers discovered 39 make-shift buildings in the first camp. There were 29 and 17 more buildings respectively in the second and third camps, the sources said. A large heroin refinery and a heroin-processing chemical warehouse were also destroyed in a huge fire caused by 500 pound incendiary bombs during waves of air attacks at the border area which lasted almost all day Sunday, the sources said. The sources said the Rangers were still scouring the jungle for a fourth target on Doi Samsao and more fighting was expected between Khun Sa's men and government forces at other positions along the Chiang Rai-Chiang Mai border.

Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlangek, who traveled in a fleet of five helicopters to inspect the operation, told reporters after a briefing session at a Ranger forward base in Tambon Thaton of Mae Ai District that all the "foreign forces" would be driven out of Thailand. Gen Athit was accompanied by Third Army Region Commander Lt Gen Prom Phiumuan, the general in charge of the Den Dara operations. "The government has no policy of allowing any foreign force to stay in the country to produce heroin or carry out other purposes. We will push them out as soon as possible," Gen Athit announced.

Further Clash

BK270247 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Chiang Mai -- Three Border Patrol Policemen [BPP] were seriously wounded yesterday morning in a clash with Shan United Army (SUA) rebels in Mae Ai District here, field military sources said. The sources said the three wounded BPP men were still trapped in the battle zone last night. The clash occurred around 10:30 a.m. in the area of Ban Sop Lang about three kilometres from Ban Doi Lang, the sources said.

SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Meets Chu Huy Man

OW271802 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 27 -- A delegation of the political leadership of the Soviet Army and Navy, headed by Lt. Gen. B.P. Utkin, [chief of the Political Directorate of the Volga Military District] arrived here yesterday for an official and friendship visit.

This morning, it paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and called on the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces, where it was warmly received by General Chu Huy Man, head of the department and member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

The Soviet delegation exchanged views on party and political work with the leadership of the General Political Department.

Meets Van Tien Dung

BK290453 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, on 27 October received Lieutenant General Utkin, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate, and other members of the political leadership of the Soviet Army and Navy, now paying an official and friendship visit to our country.

Sen Gen Van Tien Dung heartily welcomed the friendship visit to Vietnam by the delegation of the political leadership of the Soviet Army and Navy and hailed the fruitful exchange of experiences between officers in charge of party and political work in the Vietnamese and Soviet Armed Forces. He praised Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, which has developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. He affirmed: The peoples and armed forces of our two countries, in present and future generations, will always remain friends and comrades in the common struggle for the complete victory of socialism and communism. He wished the delegation splendid successes in its friendship visit to Vietnam.

Lieutenant General Utkin respectfully conveyed to Sen Gen Van Tien Dung and all VPA officers and men the best regards from the marshal minister of defense and the senior general chief of the main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

On behalf of the delegation, Lieutenant General Utkin sincerely thanked the leaders of the VPA Political General Department and the officers and men of our armed forces for their warm hospitality, and expressed the belief that his delegation's friendship visit to Vietnam will help further strengthen the long-standing militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and armed forces.

LAO EDUCATION DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK290438 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The delegation of the LPDR Ministry of Education led by its acting minister, Bountiam Phitsamai, has arrived in Hanoi for a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Social Science Commission and Ministry of Education.

On hand to welcome the delegation were Prof Pham Huy Thong, vice chairman of the Social Science Commission, and Ho Truc, acting minister of education.

On 26 October Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap received and had a cordial talk with the delegation members. Present at the meeting were Prof Pham Huy Thong and LPDR Ambassador to Vietnam Khampheun Tounalom.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE DISCUSSES FULRO CRACKDOWN

Part I

BK080920 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 82 pp 3, 4

[First installment of article by Thanh Tin: "Central Highlands: The Security Front"]

[Text] Leaders of the FULRO Bandits

We talked to Ya Duk in a small house atop a pine-covered hill in the middle of palat city. The following is a brief personal history of this man: His full name is Nahria Ya Duk -- Nahria is the family name, ya the middle name for the male sex, and Duk the given name. Ya Duk, who turns 40 this year, is of the K'ho ethnic group which totals more than 100,000 people living, for the most part, in Lam Dong. Ya Duk was born in Ca Do hamlet, Ca Do village, Don Duong District. He graduated from the Buon Ma Thuot pedagogical school in 1961 and taught classes at the Nguyen Cong Tru elementary school from 1961 to 1964.

Ya Duk left for the jungle and joined FULRO on 20 September 1964. At that time, this organization was known as the movement of Ba-Gia-Ra-Kha (an acronym formed from the initial letters of the names of the four ethnic groups in the Central Highlands -- Ba Na, Gia Rai, Ra De and K'ho). In mid-1965, Ba-Gia-Ra-Kha changed its name to FULRO, a French acronym (Front Unifie de Lutte des Races opprimees).

In 1968, after FULRO had cooperated with the Thieu administration and merged its 5,000 members into the puppet military and administrative machinery, Ya Duk was appointed by the Saigon puppets as head of the Vung Tau city financial service and, subsequently, head of the ethnic development service of Ba Ria province in late 1969.

In 1973, aided by the U.S. imperialists, FULRO resumed its activities in the jungle. It was supplied by the CIA with weapons and communications equipment. In late 1974 and early 1975 the Americans exerted even greater efforts to groom FULRO for a postwar strategy aimed at building an armed instrument for long-term opposition and sabotage against the revolution in Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries in the strategically important Central Highlands. The VOA at one time referred to Ya Duk as "one of the outstanding leaders of the FULRO forces."

After leaving the jungle, Ya Duk made the following statement: On 9 June 1976 Brig Gen Y Giao Ni-e, deputy chief of the General Staff of the FULRO forces, presided over a very important conference at P.C. 10 (Command Post No 10) in the Da Lo Nghit area, Lac Duong District, to organize a system of command for Zone 4. As defined by the FULRO Central Committee, Tactical Zone 1, also known as the 1st Military Region, consists of former Kontum, Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh Provinces; Tactical Zone 2 or the 2d Military Region comprises former Pleiku, Cheo Reo (formerly Phu Bon) and Phu Yen Provinces; Tactical Zone 3 or the 3d Military Region consists of the provinces of Dac Lac, M'drak (formerly Khanh Duong District) and Dak Nong (formerly Quang Duc Province); and Tactical Zone 4 or the 4th Military Region comprises the provinces of Lang Biang (formerly Lam Dong Province) and Gung Car (formerly Dong Xoai District). At this conference, Y Giao Ni-e appointed Colonel Ya Duk commander of the 4th Military Region. It should be pointed out to the readers that the "military regions," "divisions," "provinces" and "districts," as the FULRO bandits call them, exist in name and not in substance. A division consists of only 60 to 80 personnel, a regiment is composed of only 20 personnel, and a provincial military organ is staffed with only three persons.

In December 1976 Ya Duk was informed that the FULRO "cabinet" had just met in Dac Lac and Y Giao Ni-e had been promoted to the rank of "major general" and nominated "premier of FULRO."

In July 1977 Y Giao Ni-e returned to Zone 4 for a conference held at P.C. 10; in the course of this conference, he appointed Ya Duk "director of the premier's office" and nominated Pon Du to replace Ya Duk as "commander" of Zone 4.

Y Giao Ni-e was toppled and killed by his own gang members on 12 October 1978 in Duc Trong District because of grave internal conflicts. Prompted by this event, FULRO leaders called an emergency conference in the Dam Ron area to set up their own "advisory council."

On 22 November 1979 they staged a farce, appointing Y Ghok Ni-e Krieng "premier" of FULRO and promoting him to the rank of brigadier general. Ya Duk was nominated "first vice premier in charge of domestic and foreign affairs" and Pon Du, "second vice premier in charge of security and national defense" and concurrently "minister of national defense." Early in 1979 Ya Duk had been nominated by FULRO leaders as first vice chairman of FULRO, and when it was reported that Y B'ham, FULRO's top leader, had fled to northeast Kampuchea and then to Thailand, he became the chief bandit in the Central Highlands.

At the Headquarters of the Combined Forces for the Suppression of FULRO

Why did Ya Duk fall into the dragnet of our security combatants? The answer to this question is given by Comrade Tu Vu, a leading cadre of the Lam Dong Province People's Security Forces, in a narrative he told us. This exciting story is full of intrigue and can supply the basic plot for a fairly long detective and counterespionage novel or for an enthralling film series. His story kept us occupied for the better part of the night.

The story was told at the very headquarters of the combined forces for the suppression of FULRO in Lam Dong Province, which comprises army and security units and civilian-proselytizing, front and other organs. Since 1975 and 1976 we have gained a lot of experience in tracking down FULRO elements, which are puppet army remnants hiding in the jungle and conducting harassment and sabotage operations in the hit-and-run style of guerrilla warfare. The FULRO chieftains -- who were trained in a fairly thorough manner by the Americans in psychological and espionage warfare activities -- have, with the collaboration of a number of local clergymen of the Protestant and Catholic faiths, actively fanned racial hatred between lowlanders and the Montagnards. Taking advantage of the people's fear of the supernatural and superstitious beliefs, they force the youths to enter the jungle and take up arms against the revolution. They also capitalize on family and racial ties to obtain supplies from the local people and set up underground rings to gather intelligence in a bid to closely coordinate activities between "the jungle and the hamlets."

Efforts to track down FULRO remnants have been closely linked to activities designed to enlighten the people of various ethnic minority groups, to promote their participation in revolutionary organizations and to carry out the party's policy on nationalities most satisfactorily in order to bring about profound changes to this strategically important region in all fields -- political, military, security, economic, ideological and cultural....

An agent of ethnic minority origin alerted our administration to the presence of Ya Duk, the new vice premier of the FULRO, in northern Don Duong at the foot of 2,400-meter Mount Bi Dup. Three months later, a reliable intelligence message was transmitted to the scouts of the provincial security reporting that Ya Duk had sent three bandits to Ho Chi Minh City to establish contact with a reactionary Catholic organization. One of the three was arrested at a cheap hotel in Dalat city immediately after he had returned from Ho Chi Minh City. Interrogation of this bandit revealed that Ya Duk and his cohorts were actively establishing contact with outside organizations. Since their jungle forces were diminishing with every passing week as a result of the sweep operation mounted against them, they had to move even deeper into remote mountains, far from the main roads and populated areas, and grow their own food. Faced with a poor diet, shortages of salt and medicines, and a rapidly dwindling stock of weapons and ammunition, they hoped that outside contacts and foreign support would breathe some life into them. Ya Duk considered it vital to establish contacts with foreign countries such as the Southeast Asian countries, the United States, Japan, France, Britain and so forth.

Some time later Ya Duk received two letters from Caritas, a Catholic organization that maintained a semipublic office in the 1st Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City, acknowledging FULRO's desire to establish contact with "the Free World." In an official French-language letter labeled "top secret" and typewritten on a sheet of imported paper complete with the letterhead of Caritas and its seal, the representative of this organization suggested that "Caritas will be able to arrange an early departure abroad for one or more important FULRO emissaries through a secret channel that can be guaranteed as safe." Toward the end of the letter, it was stated that "Caritas would be honored and will do its best if that delegation of emissaries is led by his excellency the first vice premier of FULRO himself."

At Ya Duk's request, the FULRO leaders started planning for the trip abroad of its delegation of secret emissaries. Ya Duk would be accompanied by some other leaders fluent in French and English, an interpreter and two bodyguards. It was decided that the delegation would consist of 10 members. Our combined forces command was fully aware of and maintained close surveillance on the exchanges between Caritas and Ya Duk. All dead drops, communications channels, points of rendezvous and times of departure of the bandits' emissaries were fully monitored by our forces. At 0400 on 13 August 1980 a blue Ford station wagon waiting at the old market of Tung Nghia near Route 20 on the bank of Da Nhim River, which runs south of Duc Trong town, flashed its highlights three times in succession. Appearing from nowhere, bandit Duong Gua Ha H'rang, 26, approached the vehicle and made the proper recognition signal, flashing his flashlight three times when he was approximately 30 meters away. His companion, another bandit, went to the river bank and gave a signal by making a horizontal sweep with his flashlight. Twenty minutes later, a small boat crossed the Da Nhim River, bringing Ya Duk and his entourage to Tung Nghia. After receiving the welcoming handshakes complete with 555-brand cigarettes offered by the Caritas representative, the "distinguished guests" were crammed into the car which then started through the market area and hit Route 20 at full speed. At km 227, the car took a right turn on a shortcut leading to Crong Pha. On its way, the car was stopped at a security checkpoint and a customs checkpoint. On both occasions, the car's log chart, the driver's papers and the travel order authorizing the "team of forestry cadres from Lam Dong" to go to Phu Khanh and Thuan Hai were found to be in good order. Everything went smoothly. Another security checkpoint loomed ahead after the car had left Crong Pha more than 20 km behind. It was now almost 0600. One minute after the big Ford pulled to a standstill, a white sedan drew up and out jumped Comrade Tu Vu and two other security cadres of Lam Dong Province. They were here to welcome the "team of forestry cadres from Lam Dong." Recognizing Ya Duk from his pictures on file, Comrade Tu Vu told him in a stern voice: "Ya Duk, you are under arrest! It is useless to resist." After everyone was herded back into the station wagon, a security cadre took the wheel, made a U-turn and sped toward Dalat by way of the Ngoan Muc Pass under escort of a radio-equipped armed jeep.

Part II

BK191628 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 82 pp 3, 4

[Second installment of article by Thanh Tin: "Central Highlands" The Security Front"]

[Text] Since early morning, every detail of the "reception" had been reported to the combined forces headquarters. One and a half hours later, a car stopped in front of two houses located behind a guest house. Ten FULRO members got out of the car unceremoniously, heading toward a veranda. There stood 10 security comrades who led them individually to separate rooms for questioning.

Our security cadres began questioning Ya Duk and Lo Mu Ha K'rong. At the beginning, Ya Duk looked dejected. He kept sighing and shaking his head or answered questions haltingly. He refused to eat.

It was not until 2 days later that Ya Duk began showing a willingness to speak. He later told of his fear that he would be tortured, insulted and finally killed. But, contrary to his prediction, he was given kind treatment. The food he was served was not bad. He was even fed better than when he had been in the jungle. He thought much of a statement by brother Tu Vu: "In the final analysis, you are merely a victim and a tool of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionary clique" and "if you truly love your own race and other fraternal ethnic groups in this Central Highlands, you should not worry about not having a chance to serve your people most satisfactorily." Afterward, Ya Duk and Ha K'rong were given books and newspapers to read. Ya Duk attentively read those books which dealt with the history of Vietnam as well as of other fraternal ethnic groups in Vietnam, and with the VCP's nationalities policy. Ya Duk, Ha K'rong and other members in his group were allowed to view films on the way of life and on cultural and artistic activities of the many ethnic groups in the Viet Bac region which are part of Vietnam's great family of ethnic minority groups. They also viewed films on those ethnic minority groups in Soviet Asia that are making rapid progress in all respects while still maintaining their own dialects, customs and traditions.

At last Ya Duk had to admit that FULRO is a reactionary organization set up by the imperialists in order to undermine the great national-solidarity bloc and serve their aggressive designs. He also had to admit that what the FULRO chieftains had done to bring youths into the jungle to oppose the army and the administration was unlawful and against the normal life and legitimate rights of the various ethnic minority groups. He had to admit that the FULRO chieftains are truly sinful toward their own race and that the revolution is just and invincible because it has defeated many powerful, aggressive forces, namely, the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists. He admitted that opposing the revolution only amounts to hitting one's own head against a stone, committing suicide and walking into a blind alley. He realized that he and other FULRO leaders have committed great crimes against their own race because they have made their people's life miserable. Hundreds of ethnic youths had been fooled into dying in vain and humiliation. The rest are leading a harsh life, hiding in the jungle.

Constant Offensives

An "appealing letter" from Ya Duk had been delivered by a female FULRO messenger to a FULRO hideout — Command Post No 10, (P.C. 10) which is about 2 days' walk due south from Lac Duong District town. This letter was not written by Ya Duk but the handwriting was a perfect forgery. The letter said that Ya Duk wanted to meet a number of his most trusted subordinates to discuss some very important matters. The itinerary, rendezvous point, recognition signals, codenames and passwords and meeting time were fully specified in the letter.

At precisely 0300 on the appointed day, a blue Ford station wagon was waiting at the rendezvous point, more than 3 km north of Dalat city. After the car had flashed its headlights three times, a number of persons emerged from the pine forest with their flashlights on and walked cautiously toward the waiting car. They carefully checked the papers of the driver, asked him a few questions to verify his identity and turned back into the forest. About 10 minutes later, a group of 11 persons walked in single file out of the forest and got into the car without saying a word.

Leading this "special group of guests" was a bandit ringleader in charge of finance. He was Lieng Hot K'thot, 42, of K'ho race, a native of Lat village in Duc Trong District. He was a close friend of Ya Duk and had once been called "lieutenant colonel." K'thot had been a civil servant of the Saigon puppet administration since 1959, working as a clerk for the puppets' labor office in Tuyen Duc Province.

K'thot worked as a secretary for the Lac Duong district chief in 1967 and as a clerk at the Tuyen Duc provincial administrative building in 1972. He was sent to Saigon to attend a senior clerk course at the puppets' central administrative school. After his graduation, K'thot served as chief of the rural construction office of the Tuyen Duc provincial ethnic development service. He fled to the jungle at the end of 1979. He was given the rank of "major" by the FULRO chieftains and was then promoted to "lieutenant colonel" in 1979. The so-called "ministry of finance" of K'thot had only two members, comprising K'thot himself and a bandit bodyguard. Accompanying K'thot was Chin Mup Ha Tu, one of the bandit leaders who also belongs to the K'ho race. Chin Mup Ha Tu, age 28, is a native of No Ton Ha village in Duc Trong District. His 45-year-old elder brother, Chin Mup Ha Giang, was also seen in this group. He formerly was a veterinarian cadre trained by the Saigon puppet administration. Also with Ha Tu and Ha Giang was Chin Mup Ha Mau, their 30-year-old cousin.

Somewhere near the permanent headquarters of the Command Committee of the Combined Forces for the Suppression of FULRO, our cadres and combatants were discussing the questions of whether more bandits would defect following the recent surrender of several bandit ring-leaders and of whether the remaining bandits in the jungle knew about the recent surrender of two FULRO groups.

The security comrades in Lam Dong gave themselves a relatively difficult problem to which they were trying to find a solution.

K'thot made known that the remaining bandits in the jungle were still preoccupied with uncertainty and fear for the fate of Ya Duk because they did not know what was going on. Another letter was allegedly "drafted by Ya Duk" and sent to Lieng K'rai, his trusted subordinate. The letter read, in part, as follows: "I and other members are in good health. We are o.k., safe and wholeheartedly assisted by the Caritas organization. We are planning a long journey." In compliance with ordinary rules, Ya Duk identified himself as Mac Ten, the alias he had previously used when he was in the jungle. "Ya Duk" allegedly told his men in the jungle "to be calm, take care of themselves and wait for the successful return of the Central Committee's emissaries delegation." The letter ordered Lieng K'rai and a number of men to prepare to meet Ya Duk to discuss some important and urgent tasks. It said that a car would be sent to pick them up. The day and time of departure for this trip were clearly fixed. Destination, recognition signals and passwords were all changed.

At 0430 on the morning of the appointed day, a white sedan was driven to km 277 on Route 20 at a three-way road junction where there is a shortcut leading to Crong Pha, about 30 km from Dalat. Lieng K'rai's group was seen coming down from Mount Dau Voi. This group comprised five persons, including Ro-ong Set, age 46, "chief clerk of the Lang Biang provincial chief's office", and three other bandit chieftains. It was learned from this group that "Ya Duk's letter had been passed on and read delightedly by his cohorts." Those remaining in the jungle speculated that this time the FULRO would certainly be able to contact the outside world and that "the official trip of His Excellency Ya Duk, the first deputy prime minister," would bring a generous supply of weapons, medicine, equipment, canned food and aromatic cigarettes.

On learning this, our security comrades quickly drew up a plan to attract the fourth group of bandits out of the jungle. This group was to be larger, with more members being high-ranking bandits. Our security combatants showed a high determination to unrelentingly attack the enemy and constantly develop their combat exploits. Ya Duk and a number of FULRO members were taken to Da Nang. This was to serve a dual purpose, namely, allowing them to visit some areas in the country and correcting the misconception instilled in them by the imperialists and expansionists through their psychological warfare. They became enlightened when they saw the progress of the country. How could there be the question of a rebellion in the lowlands as claimed by Manila radio in a K'ho dialect broadcast? How could there be the question of a famine in the former 5th region "as a result of the communists' efforts to strip peasants of their grain stock?"

Again, the remaining bandits hiding in the jungle received many letters which they believed to be written by Mac Ten himself. Attached to this letter were more than 10 attractive pictures taken at the Da Nang beach!

The FULRO leaders were seen riding high waves with their buoys or standing in front of big and beautiful buildings and villas -- including the Dong Phuong and Song Hao Hotels -- or among groups of people of all colors, including the Europeans, Asians and Africans. There was also a picture showing a white villa which was claimed to be the head office of the "association" where the "association" was housing "our brothers while they were waiting for boarding a ship to go abroad on an official mission." Together with these letters were the gifts from the "association," which included several pairs of jeans, some foreign T-shirts printed with strange designs, two cartons of 555-brand cigarettes, four bottles of Napoleon-brand cognac, two kilograms of instant coffee, a few cakes of camay-brand soap, and a large packet of chewing gum.

The arrival of the letters and gifts in two American rucksacks filled the bandits' hide-out with excitement as they were lacking both food and clothes at the time. It was the pictures that brought them more encouragement and restored their confidence in the "association." They passed around a typewritten letter written in French with the blue letterhead [of] Caritas and the red seal expressing "the association's" deep concern and great admiration for the FULRO's struggle full of ordeals."

At about 0400 on the appointed day a blue Ford station wagon arrived to take all the 16 "guests" -- who are high-ranking bandits -- out of the jungle from the same rendezvous point where it picked up the others in the previous trip. "This time we would certainly score a great victory of high quality," said our security combatants from Lam Dong and Duc Lac Provinces.

This group was led by K'ra Gian Ha Put, a dangerous archbandit, 35, native of Duc Trong. At 18, Ha Put joined a unit of the U.S. Special Forces in Duc Lac Province. As a young and intelligent daredevil of the K'ho nationality with a heavy-muscled body, he was known to have captured the attention of many U.S. Green Beret officers. Trained by the Americans under a regular army program, he was commissioned by the U.S. Special Forces Command as a second lieutenant at the age of 21 and was promoted to the rank of a lieutenant in the U.S. Special Forces at the age of 23. It was that cruel American named (Georgie) -- commander of the U.S. Special Forces in the Central Highlands between 1965 and 1972 -- and (John Paul Van) -- another U.S. commander -- who paid great attention to his training. Ha Put joined the FULRO in early 1975, as commander of a group of bandits responsible for ambushes and the destruction or burning of warehouses and office buildings in certain localities. The people of various nationalities consider him as more important than hundreds of the other FULRO bandits.

Accompanying Ha Put was Tu Prong Chap, 36, native of Krong Cho village, Don Duong. Chap, an audacious puppet army officer, was known to have committed many crimes against our people. At the age of 28 he was already a captain in the Saigon puppet army. Upon his graduation from the Thu Duc Officers Training School, Chap served as a company commander of the local force in Don Duong. He joined the FULRO in 1975 and later became one of the high-ranking and active bandits.

Also among this group were Kon-so Ha Rong, 30, also know as "the governor of Nha Trang-Khanh Hoa"; Chia Che Ma Thieu, 42, formerly a permanent secretary (responsible for work related to the tribal people) at the Tuyen Duc provincial court under the puppet administration; and many others who had once served as henchmen of the U.S.-puppet regime.

K'ty Caught

The Lam Dong Provincial Military Command informed the unified command of more good news: Pang Tinh Te -- another archbandit -- and his relative were captured together with their guns by our combatants. Formerly, Pang Tinh Te was a high-ranking official in the puppet administration. He also served as a deputy of the puppet National Assembly and a secretary in charge of military affairs of Thieu's Democratic Party in Lac Duong Precinct.

Pang Tinh Te revealed that the FULRO bandit groups in the jungle are disintegrating and, due to their food shortage, had to depend on jungle taro for survival. If they sneaked back into the villages to look for food, they would be detected and caught immediately by our tribal militiamen and soldiers.

Our security combatants then discussed ways to lure K'ty out of the jungle. K'ty is the son of a wealthy family. His father was Don Duong Precinct chief during the Ngo Dinh Diem and Nguyen Van Thieu regimes. In 1975, as a puppet army captain, K'ty was commander of Zone 53 of the local force in Duc Trong. By the middle of 1975, he went into the jungle to join the FULRO bandits and was named "deputy minister of defense" and "commander of the southern part of the Central Highlands." K'ty, who wears a thick moustache and smokes a pipe, is always seen in a U.S. commando uniform and short boots. It was he who led the bandits to burn down the Dinh Lac village headquarters and fire mortar rounds into Di Linh District early in October 1980.

We have driven the fourth batch of leading FULRO bandits out of the jungle. The fifth drive, however, would not appear to be easy; it would have to be outlined carefully and meticulously. The Lam Dong provincial security service was reinforced with an additional number of cadres from the higher echelon. Some of our men were assigned to the jungle to carefully restudy the situation of the K'ty group. They found out that K'ty would soon travel to Lam Dong with a plan to forcibly take a number of youths to Thailand and China via Mondolkiri in Kampuchea for training before sending them back into the country to oppose and disturb our people.

A letter in handwriting closely resembling that of Ya Duk was then sent to K'ty. The letter insistently asked K'ty to come out to see Ya Duk "for a careful discussion of some important and urgent matters which could not be put into writing." The letter also told K'ty that "prospects for FULRO's relations with Caritas -- the international charity association -- are much better than those in the jungle can imagine," and that "because Ya Duk has been instructed by the association to depart shortly, he would like to see K'ty for a couple of days and that it would be up to K'ty to travel along with him or to go back into the jungle as his safety would be guaranteed in either case." Attached to the letter was a picture taken at the Vung Tau beach in which Ya Duk was seen walking with Ha Put and K'thot, and all of them appeared to be quite happy and at ease.

K'ty hesitated for a week, then decided to make the trip. He thought he should try to go and see Ya Duk and observe the situation himself before returning to the jungle. Moreover, he had lived in misery in the jungle for quite a long time, so it would be nice to spend a few carefree days at a hotel on the beach. K'ty then prepared to depart with eight of his followers. Most important among these bandits are Tu Net Toong, 42, a Chu Ru national and Chin Ha Po, a bodyguard of Ya Duk.

A white Ford sedan of the Caritas Association bearing a Ho Chi Minh City number plate arrived very early, at 0330 in the morning, and parked near km 288 on Route 20, about 2 km from the Prenn waterfalls and 16 km from Dalat city. K'ty was seen coming down from Mount Dau Voi to meet his men. After recognition signals and passwords were exchanged, they set out for the trip.

That evening, a group of people with dark complexion was seen bathing at the rear beach of Vung Tau sea resort. They were "forestry cadres from Lam Dong Province who were on a sight-seeing tour of Vung Tau sea resort." They just swam and enjoyed themselves like hundreds of others. No one knew that they were those notorious bandits who had just been driven out of the jungle and brought to the beach by our security combatants. Among them was K'ty, a wicked archbandit in Dac Lac and Lam Dong Provinces. Even K'ty himself did not really know what had happened to him. He only came to know everything 2 days later. He was surprised and bitter to realize that he was finally caught.

Part III

BK200400 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Third and final installment of article by Thanh Tin: "Central Highlands: The Security Front"]

[Text] Story About Four Death-Defying Combatants

Nearly a month after the fifth drive, our men drove the sixth batch of FULRO bandits out of the jungle. The remnants were in an alarming tumult.

A seventh drive was outlined. The more drives they initiated, the more careful and thorough our men had to be in taking precautions against every unexpected event. Preparation for the drive took more than a week. Four security men were selected and told that this would be a drive into the hideout of bandits during which courage and willingness to endure sacrifice would be necessary. Our men must be very courageous, resourceful and cool-headed to cope with all the dangers. There would be more than 10 "guests" to be received this time, according to the letters exchanged between "the jungle and the coast."

After six smooth drives, it would be natural for some problems to be encountered in the seventh one. We met Comrade Tran Huu Phi, who told us about this drive. Then, Comrade Duc -- the man charged with organizing and implementing the various daredevil operational plans -- took us to the spot where the drive took place, near the Pren waterfall, 14 kms south of Dalat city, in order to gain a full understanding of all that had taken place.

Tran Huu Phi was born in 1953 in Hoai Hao village, Hoai Nhon District, Nghia Binh Province. Orphaned since childhood, he and his younger sister had to do manual labor to earn their living. At age 17, he worked as a bus monitor for a passenger bus company in Kontum town, plying the Da Nang-Hue-Dalat road. Phi is also a skilled mason and stone cutter.

Following liberation, Phi volunteered to serve in the security service of Lam Dong Province. He is an avid student and reader of fiction on counterespionage and security intelligence, and practices martial arts. On several occasions, usually on holidays, he has participated in boxing matches and won prizes.

Phi talked about the seventh drive: "I was performing simultaneously the duties of a driver and a reconnaissance agent. A few months earlier I had been assigned the mission of making the acquaintance of a FULRO group in the Dau Voi mountainous area. The group members used to call me Hai, Brother Hai or Uncle Hai, and knew me as a driver of the Bac Ai Charity Association in Saigon. I had participated in six previous drives. Uncle Tu was driving a Peugeot, and Dieu was driving a minibus. I call him "Uncle Tu" because he is nearly fifty. Thach and I assumed the reconnaissance and liaison duties. Thus there were four of us. At 0400 the two vehicles came to the rendezvous. We turned the headlights off and on three times as a recognition sign. More than 10 FULRO men rushed out of their ambush positions. Thach got out first and tried to act as a liaison agent. He was intercepted and tied with his arms behind his back by two FULRO men. Thach calmly told them: 'Why do you put us to the test all the time? We are friends.' We had been tied like this before and then untied afterward. This time, we immediately sensed trouble. Uncle Tu was tied at gunpoint and was walking a few meters behind Thach. I was tied also and was following Uncle Tu. Glancing backward, I saw Dieu escorted by two armed FULRO men. Dieu was not tied because they had only 3 grey nylon cords. As we walked up a trail into the pine forest, they hit our shoulders, hips and flanks with their rifle butts. After walking a short distance, Dieu took advantage of being untied, rushed backward and tried to make it to the highway. Dieu dashed away very swiftly, but unfortunately he tripped on a bush and fell to the ground. A FULRO man shot him with an M-79 and he died only five meters from the highway. We all painfully mourned Dieu and hated the FULRO. The FULRO men stopped and tightened the bindings on our arms. They beat us more often and insulted us while leading us away.

We walked from 0415 to 0800 and reached Hon Bu Peak. The peak is 1,800 meters high and is situated in the Dau Voi Mountain Range. There is a cement pillar built by the French people who used to occupy the peak. One of the FULRO men went away to fetch coarse ropes used to bundle twigs and firelogs in order to replace the cords they had used to tie us. Only then did we realize that they liked to save the beautiful nylon parachute cords. We talked very casually in order to make them lower their guard. After three of them had pocketed the three nylon strings, the other three tied us again with coarse ropes. They then told us to walk again to a dense forest with steep slopes and stopped. One of the FULRO men took a handkerchief and tore it into three strips, saying: 'We are going to cross the road used by dolly trucks (trucks carrying logs); you must be blindfolded according to the orders of higher authorities.' The handkerchief strips were too small and short, so they had to enlarge and lengthen them with coarse ropes. Pretending hunger and exhaustion, we slowed our pace. They stopped us and said that they wanted our clothes. I tried to look through the blindfold to observe the surrounding terrain while they were untying us. They told us to take off our clothes in order to shoot us down. This was a good opportunity to flee. While I was taking off my clothes and thinking of running away, I heard a sudden thump. I saw Uncle Tu hurl a strong kick at the FULRO man beside him and dash down the mountain slope. Later on, he told me that he had dashed down too rapidly and hit a boulder that caused a bruise on his forehead just above his eye. With a natural reflex, I threw my shirt into the face of a FULRO man, tore off the blindfold and dashed to my right, where some big logs lay. On my left side, Thach also took to his heels. However, on this side the forest was clear and he was shot down by the FULRO men."

The corpses of Comrades Dieu and Thach were carried back and buried in Dalat cemetery on a high hill overlooking Cam Ly spring and Dalat city. Following the examples of these two comrades, our combatants conducted the eighth drive against the bandits in a daring and completely successful manner. This drive involved those bandits leaders who had long criminal records.

To Control the Highlands

The entire province of Lam Dong seemed to be engaged in the big campaign to search out and mop up the bandits. The tribal people of various nationalities have risen up to control their villages and hamlets politically, militarily, economically and culturally.

In all districts, large numbers of bandits have left the jungle to return to their families. Some of them have returned to their families on the very days when drives were launched to mobilize the masses. They told the people about the hardship and shame they had endured in the jungle and about their happiness in being reunited with their parents, wives and children. They emotionally praised the lenient and generous policy of the revolution and people, despite their past crimes.

The FULRO bandits' heavy defeats have made Washington and Beijing very bitter. The CIA and the Chinese secret agents have always considered FULRO as one of their helpful tools in opposing and sabotaging the revolution in the three Indochinese countries.

Beijing has long coveted the highlands of our country. In 1964 Beijing wanted to send its road building force to the area to participate in building the strategic route to southern Vietnam, and expressed its "kind" intention to send 600 of its drivers to the Tay Nguyen area to help move our troops. This trick of "using drivers and road builders in its aggressive scheme" was flatly rejected by us.

In early 1978 a special Chinese secret agent appeared in Dalat. Bandit Ysunier met him at the edge of a forest. Ya Duk said that he had spent a whole night with this Chinese agent named Ba Don in March 1978, in the vicinity of Tia stream behind Dalat palace No 3. Ba Don can speak Vietnamese fluently, with a Cantonese accent, and is about 50 years old. He introduced himself as a Chinese intelligence lieutenant colonel and inquired about the situation of the FULRO forces and expressed eagerness

to give all-around assistance to these forces. He invited Ya Duk to eat cookies, drink coffee and smoke Chinese cigarettes and said that both Taiwan and Beijing would like to help FULRO. He inquired about the demands for materials, weapons and other military facilities of FULRO. He said temptingly: Relying on China, the FULRO forces will multiply several times, since China is a great power. He then suggested that FULRO headquarters be moved to Kampuchea (which was still under Pol Pot's control then) and that it would be advisable to have a Chinese military attaché and various Chinese military advisers at the FULRO headquarters. The question of erecting a radio station for FULRO in an area northeast of Kampuchea could also be raised with China and large numbers of youths could be given preparation and sent to southern China for military training.

Three months afterward, a Vietnamese woman named K.H., who was married to a Chinese tradesman in Cholon, made further contact with the FULRO. She talked about a China-U.S. joint company in providing military aid and goods to FULRO. This project was a failure. Despite their heavy defeat in this connection, the imperialists and expansionists have not relinquished their cruel plots.

We have found the key to defending the security in this strategic area. The people of all nationalities have clearly recognized the enemy's face. The public security personnel and army soldiers whom I met in the Tay Nguyen area all expressed their resolve to turn these highlands into a prosperous area, thus contributing to enriching the national economy. I met the geological teams that were surveying the terrain to look for freshwater sources for the Tay Nguyen area. I conversed with the foreign experts working with these teams in tapping the freshwater source near Suoi Vang spring in Dalat. Those forestry workers who were planting pine trees and tapping latex can now go deeper into various tribal villages and hamlets both early in the morning and late in the evening.

Our public security combatants have taken the lead in the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. How can we find enough words to talk about their armed exploits! There are such men as Brother Bay from Bao Loc -- who has been living in this location for 20 years or so, devoting his whole life to the task of assuring national security -- and Brother Hai Tien, who has just fulfilled his assigned duty in this area and is now being reassigned to a new duty station to engage in new and more important struggles. These men, together with their comrades and the people, will score new silent exploits which only time can tell.

BRIEFS

UK ENVOY'S DEPARTURE -- Hanoi, VNA, 14 Oct -- Derek Tonkin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, left here today, concluding his term of office in Vietnam. [Text]
[Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 14 Oct 82 OW]

ITALIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT -- Hanoi, VNA, 14 Oct -- A delegation of the Italy-Vietnam Committee and of the trade union of Genoa city led by Pietro Pastorino, general secretary of the Italian General Chamber of Labour and president of the Friendship Committee of Genoa city, visited Vietnam from 1 Sept. to 15 Oct. The delegation was guest of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples. It signed with the Haiphong Trade Union Committee an agreement on further developing the friendship, solidarity and cooperation with a view to the establishment of sisterly relations between Haiphong and Genoa. The delegation was received today by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 14 Oct 82 OW]

AUSTRALIASINCLAIR COMMENTS ON INDIAN OCEAN EXERCISE

BK221233 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Sinclair, says the government attaches considerable importance to establishing of permanent Australian naval presence in the eastern Indian Ocean. He said it was an area of strategic importance to Australia and it was important to demonstrate its interest to other nations. Mr Sinclair was announcing two large naval exercises to be held in west Australian waters in preparation for the home porting of major fleet units at the state's Sterling base from 1984. The minister said the first exercise, named Sandgroper, beginning in mid-November, would involve 11 warships and aircraft from Australia, the United States and New Zealand. The second exercise, involving a seven-ship task force, was scheduled for early next year. Mr Sinclair said a second attack-class patrol boat would be stationed at the Sterling base by the middle of next year. The next defense force exercise is the Kangaroo series and will also be held to the north of western Australia next year. Mr Sinclair said the aim of Kangaroo '83 was to exercise the Australian defense force in joint operation in the defense of the north and northwest of Australia and to exercise the Australian, New Zealand and United States forces in combined operation.

NEW DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM ESTABLISHED

BK210911 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The new communications system linking the defense services of Australia, the United States and New Zealand has begun operating. The system links the Defense Department offices in Canberra with centers in the New Zealand capital of Wellington and the American defense facilities in Hawaii. Defense Minister Sinclair says the system will provide a facility for data transmission and has eight times the capacity of the communications network it replaces.

TALKS ON AUSTRALIA-NZ ECONOMIC PACT HIT SNAG

BK280923 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Negotiations between Australia and New Zealand on closer economic ties have stalled over a failure to reach agreement on several issues. Talks in Wellington between Australia's Deputy Prime Minister Anthony and New Zealand's Prime Minister Muldoon broke up early without an agreement. The Australian ASSOCIATED PRESS reporting from Wellington says it's understood that the difficulties lie on Australian demands for increased initial access to New Zealand markets and a phasing out of period for New Zealand protection.

[Melbourne Radio at 0830 GMT on 29 October adds: "Mr Muldoon says his country and Australia are very close to agreement on a pact for closer economic relations. A draft agreement worked out at talks in Wellington, which lasted throughout yesterday, is to be referred to the cabinets of both countries for approval. Mr Muldoon and the Australian deputy prime minister, Mr Anthony, both said they hoped an agreement would come into force on 1 January. Mr Anthony said as he left the New Zealand capital for home that he hoped what had been achieved would be accepted as fair. He said a number of outstanding issues had been settled and the situation of Australia's manufacturing industry had been improved. Mr Anthony said he had been able to moderate the effects of the continued use of export incentives and import licenses by New Zealand."]

JAKARTA DAILY QUESTIONS U.S. CHINA POLICY

BK281514 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 26 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] SUARA KARYA yesterday [26 October] presented an editorial entitled "U.S. Global Strategy and Indonesia's attitude." It says that the global strategy of the big powers in the world generally has two main objectives: trying directly or indirectly to strengthen their position, politically and economically as well as militarily, in those parts of the world which they consider to have strategic importance, and simultaneously weakening the position of their opponents in those parts of the world which they consider of strategic importance.

With such a strategem, it is only logical that the United States, for instance, should help Communist (China) to make progress. In this context, it appears that U.S. attention and assistance is mainly directed toward Communist China, even to the extent of sacrificing its historical ties with the Nationalist Chinese regime in Taiwan.

It is for this reason, SUARA KARYA says, that the president deliberately touched on this matter in his meeting with President Reagan when he visited the United States recently. On his way home, President Suharto said that he had given Indonesia's view, namely, that U.S. assistance would only increase Communist China's potential to launch subversion and infiltration in Southeast Asia.

In the global strategic network, various excesses which have arisen must have been anticipated by the United States. Nevertheless, ignoring the interests and sovereignty of a friendly country such as Indonesia in applying its strategy would be a mistake which should be prevented ahead of time, SUARA KARYA says.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER THACH ARRIVES IN JAKARTA

BK281301 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has said that he is visiting Indonesia to resume the dialogue between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries on the Kampuchean problem. According to Minister Thach, this problem is not impossible to solve, nor can it be easily solved.

Speaking to reporters on his arrival at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport in Jakarta this afternoon, the Vietnamese foreign minister called on the governments of all countries involved in the Kampuchean problem to increase mutual understanding in a concrete way.

On arrival at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport at (?1530) today, Minister Thach was welcomed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and a number of staff members of foreign diplomatic missions in Jakarta.

In the course of his 6-day stay in Indonesia, the visitor from Vietnam will hold a series of talks with several ministers of the Development Cabinet III and pay a courtesy call on Vice President Adam Malik.

MALAYSIAUN VOTE ON KAMPUCHEA REPRESENTATION WELCOMED

Ghazali Comments

BK270319 Hong Kong AFP in English 1051 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, Oct. 26 (AFP) -- Malaysia today hailed the United Nations vote in favour of the Cambodian coalition government as a "reaffirmation of ASEAN's efforts" towards finding a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said in a statement that more countries had supported Democratic Kampuchea this year compared to the last three years.

The foreign minister said the U.N. vote was a "positive development" which removed all doubts on the legitimacy of the coalition government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and which also include Son Sann and Khieu Samphan as prime minister and deputy president respectively. He urged other countries who recognized the Hanoi-backed "puppet" regime in Phnom Penh to change their position "so as to be in keeping with international opinion."

In an obvious criticism of India's support of the Heng Samrin regime, the Malaysian foreign minister said the coalition was not an "alliance of convenience" as described by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao in his speech at the United Nations early this month.

Malaysia hoped that the efforts by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to regain independence for the country will continue to be supported by the international community. Ghazali said he was confident that the Cambodian people will succeed in their efforts to regain their freedom, dignity and honour.

Radio Commentary

BK271209 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Malaysia has warmly welcomed the decision taken by the UN General Assembly to reject an attempt to unseat Democratic Kampuchea at the world body. In the voting that took place on 26 October, 90 countries voted against the Lao amendment that was aimed at denying the Democratic Kampuchean Government of its rightful seat. Last year 77 countries voted for this government and the figures for 1979 and 1980 were slightly lower. Thus the voting has shown that year by year more nations are supporting the ASEAN's view that the Democratic Kampuchea Government is the sole legitimate government of the Kampuchean nation and people, and not the puppet Heng Samrin regime that was installed in Phnom Penh by Hanoi.

It is to be hoped that the Vietnamese Government would realize that all its propaganda efforts to mask its aggression against and destruction of Kampuchea has met with dismal failure. Nearly the whole of the Free World, and especially all its neighboring governments, has condemned this brazen attempt at foiling and colonizing a smaller country. Even Vietnam's principal backer -- the Soviet Union -- has been reportedly unhappy about Vietnam's intrusion and has called upon it to withdraw its forces.

During the Vietnam war, the communist regime in Hanoi successfully used the passage of time to weaken American commitment and resolve and was ultimately successful in toppling the South Vietnamese Government. But this time around the Vietnamese forces do not represent Vietnamese nationalism, but are the aggressors and colonizers. The passage of time has only meant that more nations are openly condemning their actions.

The Malaysian minister for foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, yesterday stated that the UN endorsement of the Democratic Kampuchea Government for the fourth successive year was the reaffirmation of its support for the efforts of ASEAN which were directed at achieving a political solution as provided for in the International Conference on Kampuchea declaration.

Of greater importance was the fact that the 90-vote endorsement has proven that the ascension of Prince Norodom Sihanouk to the presidency of the Democratic Kampuchea Government was a significant and positive development which should no longer raise any question with regard to the legitimacy of the Sihanouk government. The dedication and strong determination of this government to regain Kampuchean independence and sovereignty would now be supported by all nations who believed in a peaceful political solution to the Kampuchean question. And Malaysia and the other ASEAN nations are confident that the struggle of the Kampuchean people to regain their freedom, dignity and honor will be realized. Those nations who had recognized the Heng Samrin regime or who, because of reservations caused by the atrocities of the Pol Pot regime, had abstained from voting, should now support the Sihanouk government. The aggressor nation in Kampuchea now stands isolated and the growing Sino-Soviet rapprochement would only isolate it further. The ASEAN's stand and the International Conference on Kampuchea resolution provided the best solution for an honorable military withdrawal by Vietnam and the installation of a genuine and truly nationalistic government in Kampuchea.

GHAZALI DISCUSSES BORDER PROBLEM WITH SUHARTO

BK280035 Hong Kong AFP in English 1707 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 27 (AFP) -- Malaysia and Indonesia have reaffirmed their determination to solve their territorial dispute over the islands of Pulau Sipadan and Pulau Ligitan by negotiation, a Foreign Ministry statement said today. It said Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie returned last night after an official visit to Jakarta over the weekend, when he had met President Suharto for discussions on the border problem of the two islands and other subjects. The statement said the Indonesian Government informed Tan Sri Ghazali the Indonesian parliament would soon ratify the Indonesia-Malaysia treaty on the archipelago. During the visit he also had talks with his counterparty, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, and other Indonesian leaders.

Mr Ghazali told the Indonesian Government Malaysia would table the joint archipelago treaty for ratification during the current sitting of parliament here.

Tan Sri Ghazali briefed the Indonesian president on the results of the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting in Suva, Fiji, and the result of Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed's official visit to Papua New Guinea.

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW ON RELATIONS WITH PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BK241422 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] The prime minister says that while the government to government relationship is the cornerstone of Singapore-Papua New Guinea relations, this should be expanded by increased economic links. Mr Lee pointed out though there were obstacles, like the lack of shipping and marketing networks, given time and political will, these could be overcome. Mr Lee was speaking at luncheon in Papua New Guinea given in his honor by the opposition leader of the country's parliament, Mr Ted Diro. The prime minister said the government must encourage and provide incentives to entrepreneurs to overcome the problems. But, in the final analysis, it was the entrepreneurs with foresight, imagination and a sense of what was feasible who would be able to see opportunities -- where others were overwhelmed by the difficulties -- and turn those opportunities into profitable enterprises. Mr Lee also suggested that Papua New Guinea seek the best advice from sociologists and psychologists to prepare its people for the inevitable age of technology and a frantic pressure which will be felt if the ancient tribal customs conflict with the demand of the discipline of an industrial work force.

Mr Lee is now back in Singapore.

PRESIDENT MARCOS RECEIVES TWO U.S. VISTORS

OW281315 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The president today received two distinguished American vistors at Malacanang.

The president first met U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Daniel O' Donohue and exchanged views on the current situation in Asia. The president and (Donohue) discussed the regional situation, including the latest developments in Kampuchea. O'Donohue, who is touring the Asia Pacific region, is traveling with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, whom he will join on Saturday in Singapore.

The president also received W.E. Tucker, chairman of the U.S. panel of the U.S.-ASEAN Trade Council. During the call, Tucker complimented the Philippines for being the strongest supporter of the U.S.-ASEAN Trade Council. The president and Tucker also discussed oil production in the Middle East and the prospects of oil prices rising again.

INVESTIGATIONS OF 'THIRD FORCE' UNDERWAY

HK290026 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Defense and military authorities are investigating the existence of a third force which is trying to sabotage relations between the church and the military. The matter came to light in a meeting yesterday between Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Eastern Samar Command Chief Brig Gen Salvador Mison. The defense minister ordered a probe into the activities of the suspected third force. Some radical priests in Samar have made it appear that the bishop of Calbayog had written President Marcos protesting the arrest of Father (Edgar Carleon), the parish priest of (Silanga), Catbologan, Samar. Monsignor (Philomeno Bactul), apostolic administrator of Calbayog, denied he ever signed an open letter to the president. He said the letter, which was published in full in a newspaper, was not authorized by him. Father (Carleon) was arrested by the military in Samar for alleged subversive activities.

POLICE CHIEF ON 'INSIGNIFICANT' THREAT TO PEACE

HK230829 Manila Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Region I Commander Victorino Azada says the insurgency problem in the region is still an insignificant threat to peace in the area. He said the recent death of Father Zacharias Agatep has broken the backbone of insurgency in the area and that his followers have sent surrender feelers. Agatep was one of the five rebel priests in the region. He was killed, together with his aides, in an encounter with government troopers in Ilocos Sur a week ago. Azada said the insurgents can not yet afford a frontal confrontation with government forces, since their capability is still zero. He added that no part of the region has ever been in the hands or control of the insurgents.

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